

THE COMPILER.

A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

By H. J. STAHL.

"TRUTH IS MIGHTY, AND WILL PREVAIL."

TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

39TH YEAR.

GETTYSBURG, PENN'A.: MONDAY, JUNE 29, 1857.

NO. 40.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

The *Compiler* is published every Monday morning, by H. J. STAHL, at \$1.50 per annum in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrears are paid. Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. Job Printing done, neatly, cheaply, and with dispatch.

Independence Day.

To the American Flag.

When Freedom from her mountain height,
Unfettered her standard to the air,
Shed the long folds of glory there,
And of the stars of glory there,
She mingled with its gorgeous dyes
The milky lilies of the sky,
And striped its pure celestial white,
With streaks from the morning light!
Then, from her mountain in the sun,
She called her eagle down,
And gave into his mighty hand
The symbol of her glory and her shame.

Flag of the brave! thy folds shall fly,
Thy stars shall glitter o'er the land,
When Freedom from her mountain height,
Unfettered her standard to the air,
Shed the long folds of glory there,
And of the stars of glory there,
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Declaration of Independence.

IN CONGRESS,
Philadelphia, July 4, 1776.

When, in the course of human events,
It becomes necessary for one people
to dissolve the political bands which
have connected them with another,
and to assume among the powers of the earth,
the separate and equal station to which
the laws of nature and of nature's God
entitle them, a decent respect to the
opinions of mankind requires that they
should declare the causes which impel
them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident,
that all men are created equal;
that they are endowed by their Creator
with certain unalienable rights;
that among these are, life, liberty,
and the pursuit of happiness. That, to
secure these rights, governments are
instituted among men, deriving their
just powers from the consent of the governed;
that, whenever any form of government
becomes destructive of these ends, it is
the right of the people to alter or to
abolish it, and to institute a new government,
laying a foundation on such principles,
and organizing its powers in such form,
as to them shall seem most likely to
effect their safety and happiness. Prudence,
indeed, will dictate that governments
long established, should not be
changed for light and transient causes;
and, accordingly, all experience hath
shown, that mankind are more disposed
to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than
to right themselves by abolishing the
forms to which they are accustomed.—
But, when a long train of abuses and
usurpations, pursuing invariably the
same object, evinces a design to reduce
them under absolute despotism, it is
their duty, to throw off such government,
and to provide new guards for their
future security. Such has been the
patient sufferance of these colonies,
and such is now the necessity which
constrains them to alter their former
systems of government. The history
of the present King of Great Britain is
a history of repeated injuries and
usurpations, all having in direct object,
the establishment of an absolute
tyranny over these States. To prove this,
let facts be submitted to a candid world:

He has refused his assent to laws
the most wholesome and necessary for
the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to
pass laws of immediate and pressing
importance, unless suspended in their
operation till his assent should be
obtained; and, when so suspended, he
has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws
for the accommodation of large districts of

people, unless those people would
renounce the right of representation in
the legislature; a right inestimable to
them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative
bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable,
and distant from the depository of their
public records, for the sole purpose of
fatiguing them into compliance with his
measures.

He has dissolved representative houses
repeatedly, for opposing, with manly
firmness, his invasions on the rights of
the people.

He has refused, for a long time after
such dissolutions, to cause others to be
elected; whereby the legislative powers,
inevitably annihilated, have returned to
the people at large for their exercise;
the State remaining, in the mean time,
exposed to all the dangers of invasion
from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the
population of these States; for that
purpose, obstructing the laws for natural-
ization of foreigners; refusing to pass
others to encourage their migration
hither, and raising the conditions of
new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration
of justice, by refusing his assent to laws
for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on
his will alone, for the tenure of their
offices, and the amount and payment of
their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new
offices, and sent hither swarms of
officers, to harass our people, and eat
out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of
peace, standing armies, without the
consent of our legislature.

He has affected to render the military
independent of, and superior to, the
civil power.

He has combined, with others, to
subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to
our constitution, and unacknowledged by
our laws; giving his assent to their acts
of pretended legislation.

For quartering large bodies of armed
troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock trial,
from punishment, for any murders
which they should commit on the in-
habitants of these States:

For cutting off our trade with all
parts of the world:

For imposing taxes on us without our
consent:

For depriving us, in many cases, of
the benefits of trial by jury:

For transporting us beyond seas to
be tried for pretended offenses:

For abolishing the free system of
English laws in a neighboring province,
establishing therein an arbitrary govern-
ment, and enlarging its boundaries,
so as to render it at once an example
and fit instrument for introducing the
same absolute rule into these colonies:

For taking away our charters, abol-
ishing our most valuable laws, and al-
tering, fundamentally, the powers of
our governments:

For suspending our own legislatures,
and declaring themselves invested with
power to legislate for us in all cases
whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here,
by declaring us out of his protection,
and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged
our coasts, burnt our towns, and de-
stroyed the lives of our people.

He is, at this time, transporting large
armies of foreign mercenaries to com-
plete the works of death, desolation,
and tyranny, already begun, with cir-
cumstances of cruelty and perfidy,
scarcely paralleled in the most bar-
barous ages, and totally unworthy the
head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-citizens,
taken captive on the high seas, to
bear arms against their country, to be-
come the executioners of their friends
and brethren, or to fall themselves by
their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections
amongst us, and has endeavored to
bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers,
the merciless Indian savages, whose
known rule of warfare is an undistin-
guished destruction of all ages, sexes,
and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions,
we have petitioned for redress, in the
most humble terms; our repeated peti-
tions have been answered only by re-
peated injury. A prince, whose char-
acter is thus marked by every act which
may define a tyrant, is unfit to be
the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in atten-
tion to our British brethren. We have
warned them, from time to time, of at-
tempts made by their legislature to ex-
tend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over
us. We have reminded them of the
circumstances of our emigration and set-
tlement here. We have appealed to their
native justice and magnanimity, and
we have conjured them, by the ties
of our common kindred, to disavow
these usurpations, which would inevita-
bly interrupt our connections and cor-
respondence. They, too, have been
deaf to the voice of justice and consan-
guinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce
in the necessity, which denounces our
separation, and hold them, as we hold
the rest of mankind, enemies in war,
in peace, and in friendship.

We, therefore, the representatives of
the United States of America, in General
Congress assembled, appealing to the
Supreme Judge of the World for the
rectitude of our intentions, do, in the
name, and by the authority of the good
people of these colonies, solemnly pub-
lish and declare, That these United
Colonies are, and of right ought to be,
Free and Independent States; that they
are absolved from all allegiance to the
British crown, and that all political con-
nection between them and the state of
Great Britain, is, and ought to be, total-
ly dissolved; and that, as FREE AND IN-
DEPENDENT STATES, they have full power
to levy war, conclude peace, contract
alliances, establish commerce, and to do
all other acts and things which INDE-
PENDENT STATES may of right do. And,
for the support of this declaration, with
a firm reliance on the protection of
Divine Providence, we mutually pledge
to each other our lives, our fortunes,
and our sacred honor.

The foregoing declaration was, by
order of Congress, engrossed, and signed
by the following members:

JOHN HANCOCK.

John Adams, Robert Treat Paine,
Elihu Gerry,
Cesar Rodney,
George Read,
Thomas McKean,
Samuel Chase,
William Paterson,
Charles Carroll, of Car-
rollton,
George Wythe,
Richard Henry Lee,
Thomas Jefferson,
Benjamin Harrison,
Thomas Nelson, jun.,
Francis Pickens, jun.,
John Rutledge, jun.,
North Carolina,
William Hooper,
Joseph Hewes,
John Penn,
South Carolina,
Edward Milledole,
Thomas Lynch, jun.,
Arthur Middleton,
George Taylor,
Barton Ginnett,
Lyman Hall,
George Walton,
Samuel Adams.

Speech of John Adams,

Delivered in the Hall of Independence, before the Congress of 1776, on the passage of the Declaration.

Addressing JOHN HANCOCK, the then President, he said:

"Read this Declaration at the head of the army; every sword will be drawn from its scabbard and the solemn vow uttered to maintain it or perish on the bed of honor. Publish it from the pulpit; religion will approve it, and the devout religious liberty will cling around it, resolved to stand with it or fall with it. Send it to the public halls, proclaim it there, let them hear it who, in the first hour of the enemy's cannon, let them see it, who saw their sons and their brothers fall on the field of Bunker Hill and in the streets of Lexington and Concord, and the very walls will cry out in its support."

"Sir, I know the uncertainty of human affairs, but I see, I see clearly through this day's business. You and I may not live to the time when this Declaration shall be made good; we may die; the colonies—the slaves—the die, it may be, agonizingly and on the scaffold. But so be it so; if it be the pleasure of Heaven that my country shall require the poor offering of my life, the victim shall be ready at the appointed hour of sacrifice, come when that hour may; but while I do live, let me have a country, or at least the hope of a country and that a free country. But whatever may be our fate, be assured, that this Declaration will stand. It may cost treasure, and it may cost blood, but it will stand, and it will richly compensate for both. Through the thick gloom of the present, I see the brightness of the future as the sun in heaven. We shall make this a glorious, an immortal day; when we are in our graves our children will honor it; they will celebrate it with thanksgiving, with bonfires and illuminations. On its annual return they will shed tears, copious, gushing tears, not of subjection and slavery, not of agony and distress, but of consolation, of gratitude, and of joy."

"Sir, before God, I believe the hour has come; my judgment approves this measure, and my whole heart is in it. All that I have, all that I am, and all that I hope in this life, I am here ready to stake upon it; and I leave off as I begin, that live or die, survive or perish, I am for this declaration. It is my living sentiment, and, by the blessing of God, it shall be my dying sentiment—Independence now, and independence forever."

The Signers

To the Declaration of Independence.

"They are no more—they are dead. But how little is there of the great and good which can die! For their country they yet live, and live forever. They live in all that perpetuates the remembrance of men on earth; in the record of proofs of their own great actions, in the offspring of their intellect, in the deep engraved lines of public gratitude, and in the respect and homage of mankind. They live in their examples; and they live, and will live, in the influence which their lives and efforts, their principles and opinions, now exercise, and will continue to exercise, on the affairs of men, not only in their own country, but throughout the civilized world. A superior and commanding human intellect, a truly great man, when Heaven vouchsafes so rare a gift, is not a temporary flame, burning bright for a while, and then expiring, giving place to returning darkness. It is rather a spark of fervent heat, as well as radiant light, with power to enkindle the common mass of human mind, so that when it glimmers in its own decay, and finally goes out in death, no light follows; but it leaves the world all light, all on fire, from the potent contract of its own spirit."

The Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence.

At the late celebration at Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, at which the distinguished Rev. Dr. Hawks, of New York, (born in North Carolina,) made the oration, the declaration of the 20th of May, 1775, was read. The following is a copy:

Resolved, That whoever directly or indirectly abetted, or in any way, or manner countenance, the unchartered and dangerous invasion of our rights, as claimed by Great Britain, is an enemy to this country, America, and to the inherent and inalienable rights of man.

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Mecklenburg county, do hereby dissolve the political bonds which have connected us to the mother country, and hereby absolve ourselves from all allegiance to the British crown, and all political connection, contract, or association with that nation, who have wantonly trampled on our rights and liberties, and inhumanly shed the blood of American patriots at Lexington.

Resolved, That we do hereby declare ourselves a free and independent people, and, of right, ought to be a sovereign and self-governing association, under the control of no power other than that of our God and the general government of the Congress, to the maintenance of which independence we solemnly pledge to each other our mutual co-operation, our lives, our fortunes, and our most sacred honor.

Resolved, That as we now acknowledge the existence and control of no law or legal officer, civil or military, within the county, we do hereby ordain and adopt as a rule of life all and every of our former laws, wherein, nevertheless, the crown of Great Britain never can be considered as holding rights, privileges, and immunities or authorities therein.

Resolved, That it is further decreed that all, each, and every military officer in this county is hereby reinstated in his former command and authority, he acting conformably to these regulations.

And that every member present of this declaration shall henceforth be a civil officer, viz: A justice of the peace, in the character of a "committee man," to issue process, hear and determine all matters of controversy, according to said adopted laws, and to preserve peace, union, and harmony in said county, and to use every exertion to spread the love of country and fire of freedom throughout America, until a more general and organized government be established in this province.

Abraham Alexander, Adam Alexander, J. McKinn Alexander, Charles Alexander, Ephraim Brewster, Zachariah Wilson, Ezekiah J. Balch, Wright-dill Avery, John Phifer, Benjamin Patton, James Harris, Matthew McClure, Neil Morrison, Robert Irvin, John Flinnagin, Henry Down, David Rice, John Davidson, Richard Harris, John Quarry, Thomas Pulk, Ezekiah Alexander.

Miscellaneous.

Gethsemane.

Lieut. Lynch, of the United States Exploring Expedition to the River Jordan and the Red Sea, in 1848, visited the Garden of Gethsemane about the month of May, he says:

"The clover upon the ground was in bloom, and the garden in its aspect and associations, was better calculated than any place I know, to soothe a troubled mind. Eight venerable trees, isolated from the smaller and less imposing ones, which skirt the Mount of Olives, form a consecrated grove. High above, on either hand, towers of a lofty mountain, with a deep yawning chasm of Jehoshaphat, between them. Crowning one of them is a living city; on the slope of the other is the great Jewish Cemetery—City of the Dead. Each tree in the grove, cankered and gnarled, and furrowed by age, yet beautiful and impressive in its decay, is a living monument of the affecting scenes that have taken place beneath and around it. The Olive perpetuates itself from the root of the dying parent stem, the tree springs into existence. These are accounted one thousand years old. Under those of the preceding growth, therefore, the Savior was wont to rest; and one of the present may mark the very spot where he knelt, and prayed, and wept.—No ravelling doubt can find entrance here. The geographical boundaries are too distinct and clear for a moment's hesitation. Here the Christian forgetful of the present, and absorbed in the past, can resign himself to sad, yet soothing meditation. The few purple and crimson flowers growing, about the roots of the trees, will give ample food for contemplation, for they tell of the suffering and unanguished death of the Redeemer."

An Available Candidate.—The New York Atlas seems to think that the Black Republicans will pounce upon Gen. WALKER for their next Presidential candidate, as FREEMAN'S requisites of male stakes and grasshopper prizes, are small potatoes when compared with WALKER'S exploits, in feeding an army on dogs and jackasses.

Innocent Admission.—At a dinner of the Maine Medical Convention, the Rev. Mr. B., while alluding to the intimate relations between the professions of the clergy and the physician, in all seriousness remarked that it was a somewhat singular fact that "when the doctor was called the minister was sure to follow."

Trout Fishing in Vermont.—On Tuesday last nine gentlemen of Newbury "camped out," and secured six hundred and forty-seven trout.—Pretty good fishing that for the Green Mountain brooks.

There are many men who delight in playing the fool—but who get angry the moment they are told so.

A Mountain which Grows.

The volcanic mountain called Izaleo, situated in the State of San Salvador, Central America, since its first appearance, in 1790, or within the memory of the last generation, has been in a state of incessant activity, and has gradually grown, in little over eighty years, from a hillock but a few feet higher than the surrounding plain to a peak 3,200 feet in height, and is still growing. There is, unfortunately, no written record by eye-witnesses to the convulsion in which the Izaleo peak originated. The story current among the residents (and which the elder of these received from their parents, who witnessed the catastrophe) is this:—There was near the site of the present Izaleo, an extinct volcano, called the Santa Anna. Stretching away from this was a fertile plain, at that time a cattle farm. Toward the close of 1799, the laborers on the estate were alarmed by subterranean noises and shocks of earthquakes. These continued, with increased violence, till the 23d of February following, when, with a fearful report, the earth opened about half a mile from the hacienda dwellings, and great masses of lava, stones and ashes, were ejected. These shortly formed a cone about the vent, or crater, which has steadily increased since, and is yet annually added to by the masses of stones and ashes which are, day and night, ejected from the mountain. Dr. Moritz Wagner was the first European to make (in 1855) a personal visit to Izaleo, and to him we are indebted for the only account of its present appearance, as well as for some interesting particulars of its past history, obtained from some of the more ancient residents of the neighborhood. One of these, born in 1730—the year before Izaleo came into the world—remembered it, when he was a lad, used to visit it. At that time it was a hillock of less than 500 feet in height, the crater or mouth being much more extensive than now. There have been since 1790 three great eruptions, after each of which, it is said, the mountain was observed to have materially increased in circumference and altitude. The last of these eruptions occurred in 1802. Vast quantities of ashes were thrown out, and covered the surrounding country to the distance of four leagues from the mountain. So thickly was the ground sown with these, that it was five years before the fields could be again used for the purposes of agriculture. The explosions were so heavy as to shake the houses in the neighboring villages of Izaleo and Sonsonate. Since then the peak has gone on in the even tenor of its way, ejecting, mainly, ashes and occasionally masses of stone, and, by night, lighting up the surrounding country to such an extent that the natives have, in consequence, called it "El Faro del San Salvador"—The Light-house of San Salvador.

Mental Excitement.—Bad news weakens the action of the heart, oppresses the lungs, destroys the appetite, stops digestion, and partially suspends all the functions of the system. An emotion of shame flushes the face; fear blanches it; joy illuminates it; and an instant thrill electrifies a million of nerves. Surprise spurs the pulse into a gallop. Volition commands, and hundreds of muscles spring to execute. Powerful emotion often kills the body at a stroke. Chilo, Plazomas and Sophocles died of joy at the Grecian games. The news of a defeat killed Philip V. The door-keeper of Congress expired upon hearing of the surrender of Cornwallis. Eminent public speakers have often died in the midst of an impassioned burst of eloquence, or when the deep emotion that produced it suddenly subsided. Lagrange, the young Parisian, died when he heard that the musical prize for which he had competed was adjudged to another.

A Model Certificate.—The following certificate outdoes the "Panaceas," "symps," and "Magnetic" nostrums, which usually work such astonishing miracles in their cures upon conceited and credulous people:

Dear Doctor: I will be 175 years old next October. For 94 years I have been an invalid, unable to stir, except when moved by a lever; but a year ago last Thursday I heard of the Granular Syrup, I bought a bottle, smell the cork, and found myself a new man. I can now run twelve and a half miles an hour, and throw nineteen double somersets without stopping.

P. S.—A little of your Allicamstotum Salve applied to a wooden leg, reduced a compound fracture in nineteen minutes, and is covering the limb with a fresh cuticle of white gum pine bark.

A Good Remedy.—The Local editor of the Lynchburg Virginian publishes the following, and says he has tried it and found it to be a good remedy:

"To cure a pain in the breast, procure a well made silk or woolen dress—with an equally well constructed woman inside of it—and press close to the part affected. Repeat the application till the pain ceases. This receipt, when the directions are carefully observed, has rarely been known to fail to effect a cure. The medicine is found in almost every household, and may possibly cost a trifle."

Good Standing Matter.—A proof sheet, free from errors, and first-rate copy for the setters up of Republics.

Woman.—May her virtues occupy more space than her skirts, and her faults be of a smaller type than her bonnet.

Tobacco is a native of Virginia.

A Family Visit to the Circus.

The following, from the *Buffalo Republic*, is truly funny, and, withal, not very incorrect picture of many a family visit to the circus:

Sniffles took his wife and children to the circus, yesterday. By some mistake, he got into the twenty-five cent department, and in a moment he was borne away from his wife and children by the crowd. After a few moments he regained his wife, who had just left her pocket picked of the bureau drawer keys and her porte-monnaie, and had just dropped the youngest Sniffles between the seats. Sniffles took the rest of the family into the fifty-cent department at once, and then returned after the missing Sniffles. After an arduous search, he found the little Sniffles lying on its back, half-suffocated with tan-bark, under the seat, and a large dog turning it over with his nose, to see if the Sniffles was good to eat. After driving off the canine animal, he seized the prize and bore it triumphantly to Mrs. Sniffles, who sat sniffling in very great agony for her lost darling. He found seats for the family, but was obliged himself to stand up and take a promenade seat, in consequence of the crowd. The children got acquainted with Mr. Sniffles very quick, and wanted their ma to buy him, and take him home for them to play with—he was so funny, and had such pretty trowsers. This Mrs. Sniffles promised to do; when Paragon Sniffles (Paragon is the youngest) wanted to know if his ma wouldn't buy the "nasty horse" too. (Paragon meant the rhinoceros, undoubtedly). To this Mrs. S. blandly consented, and told the children to be quiet, and when they weren't looking at the interesting things, to watch their pa, to see that no young woman inveigled him—Mr. S. being very susceptible.

When the beautiful little girl rode so elegantly on horseback, the children went absolutely mad with delight, and Paragon, in endeavoring to make a jump at her to kiss her, slipped down between the seats, when a dirty little boy, who had contrabandedly got in under the canvass, stole away his orange, and pulled his hair for tumbling on him.—Mrs. Sniffles extricated Paragon from his predicament with a piece of old hoop. When Paragon got out he was very dirty, and the little girl had got through her performance.

Then Paragon cried, and would not be comforted, until one of the performers, whoecondemned his time by peddling "ice cream lemonade" between the acts, passed by with a panner full of the drink, when a glass of it was obtained. This having been poured into the dilute cream of tartar, containing a fiction of lemon peel, and he commenced watching his pa again.

The elder Sniffles, who had been standing up by a little brumette of a thing, supposed himself out of sight of his flock, and had purchased some oranges and confectionery, had given it to the dark-complected young person, and, at the time Paragon looked, was busy clanking her under the chin, "unsight, unscent," as he supposed. Paragon immediately sang out, "Pa's kissing her!" At this Mrs. S. looked, beheld, fainted, and disappeared. She had dropped down between the seats, and had to be rescued with a long pole with a hook, and was finally dragged out in a limp, disheveled condition.

She was conveyed to the door, the children insisting upon being permitted to remain to see the "ma-lis," which their pa sternly refused to consent to. The family left in a wretched state of mind—Mrs. S. in a state of syncope at the infidelity of her children's pa; Mr. S. in a state of tremulous fear at the consequence of his affair; and the children glowing with indignation that they were not permitted to remain until it was out. Altogether, the afternoon terminated miserably; and Sniffles has forsaken circuses, except when he can attend *solus*.

Effects of Praying and Pumping.—The ship *Scutator*, which arrived at this port from Liverpool last week, in a leaky condition, met with a very severe gale of wind just after leaving port on the 9th of April, in which she shifted her cargo and sprung a leak. After several days of hard pumping, the crew, becoming exhausted and discouraged, notified the captain that they could not pump any longer. Capt. Coffin hereupon assembled all hands. Taking out his watch, he looked at it and then at the men, and said, coolly: "It is now just twelve o'clock; and the rate the ship is now leaking, I calculate we shall be in the other world about half past two. I am going below to say my prayers," and went into his cabin. A consultation was soon held. One old fellow declared he had rather pump than pray, as he understood it better. In a few minutes the Captain heard the pumps going again as lively as ever, and they did not cease going, except at short intervals, until the ship arrived at New York.

Capital Sentiments.—At a printers' annual festival in Washington City, the following were among the regular toasts:

The Constitution of the United States.—Set up by wise and patriotic founders, imposed on the hearts of the people, and locked up in their best affections.

The Declaration of Independence.—Good standing matter—a proof sheet, free from errors, and first-rate copy for the setters up of Republics.

Coolness and Courage.—Courageous Young man—"Ah tried to garrote me the other night, but they rather missed their figure. I just put my head down and hollered, when they ran off. They got my watch and portmanteau, but they couldn't garrote me." Admiring friend—"Well, I should never have had so much presence of mind."

A Woman Can Keep a Secret.

The following authentic story will invalidate the often repeated charge against woman, that "she cannot keep a secret."

Some years since, a woman called at a glove's shop in the outskirts of the city of London, and purchased a pair of gloves for her immediate wear, observing at the same time, that she was on her way to Barnett—that she had left her gloves at her friend's house where she had called, and that she was apprehensive of being beighted if she went back for them. The glove fitted on the gloves; and the lady, after paying for them from a purse well stocked with bank notes, stepped into her carriage and proceeded on her journey. She had scarcely reached Finchley common, then a high-woman stopped the carriage, and demanded her money. He entreated her not to be alarmed, as he had no intention on her person—if she surrendered her property, it was all he wanted, declaring that distress and not his will, urged him to this desperate act, and he was determined to remove his pecuniary wants or perish. The lady gave him her purse and the desperado rode off.

After he was gone, and her fright had somewhat subsided, the lady imagined, that in the address of the highwayman, she recognized the voice of the glove-maker she had just before dealt with. This conceit struck her so forcibly, that she ordered her servant to drive back to town—not choosing, she said, to venture further over the heath.

On her arrival at the glove's she knocked and gained admission, the glove-maker opening the door. The lady desired to speak to him in private. The glove-maker showed her a back parlour; when she exclaimed, "I am come for my purse of which you robbed me this evening on Finchley Common?"

The glove-maker was confounded; and the lady proceeded—"It is of no use to deny it. I am convinced and your life is at my mercy. Return me my property and trust to my humanity."

The glove-maker overcame with guilt, shame and confusion, confessed his crime, returned the purse, and pleaded his distress. The lady after a suitable admonition, gave him a ten pound note and bade him mend his way in life, and keep his own counsel; adding that she would not divulge his name or place of abode. She kept her word; and though the robbery was stated in the public papers, the discovery was omitted; and it was not till recently that a minute account of this singular transaction was found among the papers alluded to.—Even in the private memorandum, the name and residence of the glove-maker was omitted; and the secret, in that particular, rests with the lady in the grave.

An old woman who lived near the frontier during the last war with Great Britain, and possessed a marvelous propensity to learn the news, used frequently to make inquiries of the soldiers. On one occasion she called to one of those defenders of our rights whom she had frequently saluted before.

"What's the news?"

"Why good woman," said he "the Indians have fixed a crowd under Lake Erie, and are going to turn it over and erode the world!"

"Oh, mercy, what shall I do?" and away she ran to tell her neighborhood of the danger, and inquired of the minister how such a calamity might be averted.

"Why," said he, "you need not be alarmed—we have our Maker's promise that he will not again destroy the world with water."

"I know that," returned the old lady lastly, "He's nothing to do with it, it's them plagues Indians."

A Magnanimous Husband.—Not long since, a widow one of those whom we are in the habit of calling well-preserved, by name Madame B.—yielding to the ardent solicitations of one of the young literary men of Paris, married him. On returning from the church and the mayor's office, the lady took her husband aside, and said to him, "Eardon me, my dear, for I have deceived you?"

"In what?" said said the young man of letters, much troubled.

"Yes, I told you that I had 200,000 francs, and—"

"Well, and have not? Never mind, it is all the same to me."

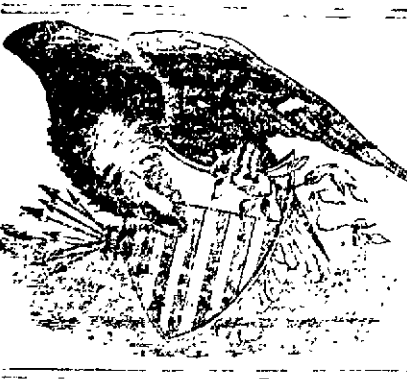
"No, that is not it, exactly—I have 2,000,000.

The husband forgave her.

A Monster Serpent in the St. Lawrence.—The Brockville (Canada) Monitor, of Saturday, thus alludes to the serpent of the St. Lawrence:

"Some time since we published a letter from a correspondent in Mallorytown, relative to an enormous water serpent seen at different times in that locality. A similar, or probably the same serpent, has been seen within the past few days, about three miles above Brockville, by Mr. L. Parker, of Three Mile Bay, and D. Ladd. The serpent raised its body some six feet out of the water, and pursued the boat till it got within a few rods, compelling them to make for the shore as rapidly as possible. They describe the serpent as being over thirty feet long, and of a lightish color. It was also seen at a distance by the crew of the Protection."

Coolness and Courage.—Courageous Young man—"Ah tried to garrote me the other night, but they rather missed their figure. I just put my head down and hollered, when they ran off. They got my watch and portmanteau, but they couldn't garrote me." Admiring friend—"Well, I should never have had so much presence of mind."



H. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

GETTYSBURG, PA.

Monday Morning, June 29, 1857.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,

WILLIAM F. PACKER, of Lycoming.

CANAL COMMISSIONER,

NIMROD STRICKLAND, of Chester.

JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT,

WILLIAM THOMPSON, of Berks,

JAMES THOMPSON, of Erie.

A public dinner was given to Hon. William B. Reed, prior to his departure for China, by a large number of his friends and fellow citizens, at the Lapierre House, Philadelphia, on Monday.

By the Persia we have intelligence of the death of Douglas Jerrold, the well-known dramatic and political writer, in the 36th year of his age. Self-educated in a printing office, (being a practical printer,) the deceased rose by the force of his own energy to a commanding position in the literary circles of England.

Trial of Reapers and Mowers.—The 15th of July has been appointed by the President of the United States Agricultural Society for the national trial of reapers and mowers, at Syracuse, New York. Several machines are already entered for competition.

Another Democratic City in Connecticut.—In Waterbury the Democrats elected their entire ticket for city officers by majorities ranging from 80 to 378. About a thousand votes were cast. Henry F. Fish, Democrat, is chosen mayor by 80 majority over J. W. Paul, Republican. The New Haven Register believes this is the first time Waterbury has gone Democratic at a city election.

At a special election held in Logansport, Indiana, on Monday week, S. A. Hall, Esq., editor of the Democratic Phoenix, was elected mayor, beating his fusion competitor, Bringham, of the Journal, 43 votes.

A Convention of the butchers of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, is to be held in the latter city during the month of September, to adopt means by which the enormous price now asked for cattle may be reduced.

A violent tornado occurred near Utica, New York, on the 13th inst. It dashed barns and houses to pieces, tore up trees by the roots, and carried fence rails like feathers into the air. Many lives both of persons and beasts were destroyed.

The Reading Gazette promises that Berks county will respond to the nomination of SIMON and THOMPSON by a majority of 7,000 for the whole ticket. Good for "old Berks," but we shall do even better than that, according to our vote.—*Edie Observer.*

Little Sympathy Anywhere.—The "Ping Uglies" do not meet with much sympathy from the press anywhere for the very signal and wholesome rebuke they got at Washington. The fact is, the public mind has settled down into the conviction that our elections, to be worth anything as a security for our political rights, must be entirely free from the control of political rowdies and bullies.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

The Southern Journal of Medical Science states "that a boy in the vicinity of eight years of age, has his lower extremities turned completely round. The heels are in front and the toes behind." We have in these parts a political *lusus nature* of the same kind in the Republican party. Its negro heels are always in front, and its toes are pointed behind, indicating its "advanced backwards."

We clip the following from the Louisville Democrat:

"We know no North, no South, no East, no West, appears to have been a favorite phrase at the grand national Know Nothing council, and in their case it is very appropriate, and represents very well the party to which they belong. Judging from the poll-books, they don't appear to have been much at any quarter of the compass."

Ex-Speaker Banks, Black Republican, has received the Know Nothing nomination for governor in Massachusetts. Southern Know Nothing papers are not expected to inform their readers of this fact.

The Sierra (Calif.) Citizen says "the rumored death of Dr. KANE, which came by the last steamer, proves too true. The adventurous navigator has embarked upon his last voyage. He has found Sir John Franklin! Alas! yet in 'that undiscovered country, from whose bourne no traveler returns.'"

A well-kept dollar note, counterfeit note on the Home State Bank, Pa., is announced in the New York papers.

Kansas. The Valley Spirit says the disturbers of the peace in Kansas are again at work. "Governor" Bonissou, who did not show himself in the Territory while the indictment for treason was pending against him, has ventured back. Since the entering of a *nolle prosequi* by the District Attorney, and is at his old tricks again. He has gathered up his bogus misnamed "Free State" Legislature, and attempted to exercise the functions and authority of Governor. It is strange that this impudent traitor should have so long escaped the rope in a good hemp-growing country. We can account for it only by supposing that the lawful authorities do not consider him worth the rope it would take to choke him.

Bonissou's bogus Legislature at Topeka has passed a resolution to memorialize Congress for admission into the Union under the Topeka Constitution. The traitors know very well that they cannot succeed. The last Congress, which contained a majority of seventy-five or eighty of their political friends—Republicans and Know Nothings—rejected the Topeka Constitution. The next Congress, which will be Democratic, will of course kick it out of doors again. Bonissou's gang know that this will be its fate, and yet they cling to it and refuse to participate in the formation of a State Constitution in the regular way, because, in spite of all their shrieks for freedom, they wish Kansas to become a Slave State. The Slave question is the only living issue left to the opposition, and they "cling to it as the mariner clings to the last plank, when night and the tempest close around him." It is their last plank, and whenever it slips from under them, they will sink to rise no more. Hence the importance, to them, of preventing Kansas from becoming a Free State, and hence their efforts to induce the Free State settlers to abstain from voting. They will miserably fail, or we are mistaken, and the public voice will consign them to the infamy they have earned.

Governor of Utah.

The Washington Union says: "We believe we are not too premature in announcing that Col. CROMBIE, of Missouri, has been appointed Governor of Utah, and that he intends to remove his family thither with the view of making that Territory his permanent residence. Col. CROMBIE is a gentleman of tried official integrity, and of large experience in frontier life. Possessing great personal courage, of a conciliatory nature, yet prompt and energetic in the discharge of duty, he will bring to the important responsibilities which he has assumed, the most essential qualities for success in the delicate and even dangerous mission which has been confided to him. The difficulties to be encountered in Utah are more numerous and complicated than is now generally supposed. Among them may be incidentally mentioned that BENJAMIN YOUNG claims a title to all the lands in the Territory, and has never recognized the United States surveys. None of his followers have purchased lands in accordance with our laws. Hence, one of the delicate duties of the federal courts of that Territory will be to establish and maintain the rights of those who may hereafter purchase in accordance with our laws. Not an individual in all Utah now holds a title of land the title of which is derived from the United States, and it follows, under this strange condition of things, that all parts of the Territory are at the present time open to pre-emption."

At a dinner given to Hon. W. B. REED, in Philadelphia, a few days ago, a sterling letter was read from the distinguished Attorney General of the United States, Hon. J. S. BLACK, from which we quote the paragraph below. Judge Black is one of the most powerful writers of the day, a true gentleman and pure patriot. He says of Mr. Reed:

"He is faithful to the Constitution, for he never presented any body for his religious faith, nor joined himself by an *unholy oath* to any band of bigots; and his eloquent voice has been raised at all times against the efforts of those who would create discord and hatred between the States, upon subjects which the Constitution gives to each State the right of settling for itself."

Rev. Mr. Kallchoe preached in Rockland, Me., on Sunday last. The crowded condition of the church is cited as evidence of the confidence with which the citizens regard Mr. K.—*Exchange.*

If Brigham Young had occupied the pulpit in the place of Mr. Kallchoe, the crowd, we suspect, would have been still larger.

The Trenton American says, "A number of our citizens propose taking a ride on the Baldevier Railroad, on the Fourth. They will probably stop at Easton, to take in water." That is for the locomotive—the citizens will, doubtless, consult the spiritual mediums, and give the deacons a slight rap or two.

The New Orleans Picayune has been presented with an apple grown in that city—the first New Orleans apple, it says, "we ever saw." It grew on a tree four feet high, which, if the tree of life, is but a scion of its youth. Up north, the devil could tempt no Eve with anything from such a crab stock, nor could we find any ADAM fool enough to eat it.

A New Counterfeit.—A new counterfeit five dollar note on the Exchange Bank of Pittsburgh, has made its appearance. It is well executed, and will deceive many unless they are on the look out for it. The vignette represents two females floating in the air. It purports to have been engraved by W. L. Wintly.

The Sale of the Main Line. We invite attention to the following letter from Col. Henry S. Mott, concerning the application lately pending before the Supreme Court for a preliminary injunction to restrain the Pennsylvania Railroad Company from becoming the purchaser of the Main Line of the Public Works, and correcting some errors in the draft of the petition presented to the Court. The letter presents a variety of important facts in relation to the public works, their revenues, &c., that will be read with interest:

PHILADELPHIA, June 13, 1857.
To the Editors of the Sunday Dispatch:—My attention has just been directed to that part of the bill in equity, filed in my name, against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, where it is represented that the State Canals, between Columbia and Pittsburg, have not for many years realized sufficient income to pay expenses. It is undoubtedly correct that the portion of the Main Line of the Portage Railroad, which has been unproductive, and such was my intention for framing the bill. The omission to insert the Portage Road was a clerical error, which I did not discover until attention was called to it, and I have instructed my counsel to have the necessary amendment made.

The Canals of the Main Line and the Portage Railroad are connecting links of one work between the two termini at Columbia and Pittsburg. The canal yielded, in 1856,

1856, - - - - - \$370,891 93

Expenses, - - - - - 199,015 57

Net income, - - - - - \$171,876 36

The Portage Road, - - - - - 20,047 21

Expenses, - - - - - 132,894 53

Loss on Portage Road, - - - - - \$173,847 32

Deduct net income of Canals, - - - - - 171,876 36

Loss for 1856, - - - - - \$21,971 96

The above statistics appear in detail in the Canal Commissioners' Report of 1856.

And while this part of the Main Line is unproductive the other portion of it is just the reverse. The Columbia Railroad yielded,

1856, - - - - - \$933,091 28

Expenses, - - - - - 418,556 41

Net revenue on Col. R. R., - - - - - \$514,534 87

Deduct loss on Canal & Portage, - - - - - 21,971 96

Net revenue on the whole, - - - - - \$492,562 91

Add tonnage tax, 1856, on - - - - - 20,047 21

Penn. R. R., - - - - - 197,257 95

Harbors & Lums, - - - - - 23,002 01-220, 391 86

Net receipts for 1856, - - - - - \$602,808 79

paying five per cent. interest on \$2,057,975 of the old debt.

This result excludes the expenditures for improvements of a permanent character, the purchase of new machinery, rebuilding of bridges, &c. As these improvements last for a series of years, it is not considered just to charge them wholly to the running expenses of the year.

These items amounted, in 1856, to the sum of \$171,084 41. Estimating the proportion of 1856 at ten per cent. per year, as they will continue serviceable for at least ten years, there will be a deduction of \$17,108 44, leaving the net receipts \$585,700 35, paying five per cent. interest on \$1,710,897 of the State debt.

The public is aware that the late Act of Assembly permits the purchaser to abandon, at pleasure, the Portage Railroad and the western division of the canals.

This measure enables the purchaser to abandon the unproductive part of the public works. The revenue of 1856, flowing from the remainder of the works, which the purchaser is obliged to keep up, stands thus:

The receipts at Columbia for the

Canal, including outlet lock, \$71,123 01

Portsmouth, - - - - - 45,563 23

Harrisburg, - - - - - 55,230 20

Newport, - - - - - 5,769 01

Lewisburg, - - - - - 7,321 11

Huntingdon, - - - - - 12,891 83

Hollidaysburg, - - - - - 18,412 72

Columbia Railroad, - - - - - \$195,327 39

Expenses on the different divisions, - - - - - 153,904 29

Total, - - - - - \$141,423 68

Eastern Division, - - - - - \$14,577 94

Lower Juniata, - - - - - 21,081 54

Upper Juniata, - - - - - 50,081 54

ending at Hollidaysburg, - - - - - \$85,741 02

Columbia road, including tonnage and cost of the expenditures, as stated in first exhibit, - - - - - \$464,610 37

Total Expenditures, - - - - - \$506,354 39

Net revenue, - - - - - \$854,027 29

Being the interest at 5 per cent. on the amount to be paid the State by a purchaser, under the bill referred to, on - - - - - \$10,880,517

If the Pennsylvania Railroad Company should become the purchaser, and the tonnage tax thereby released, the account would stand thus:

Total receipts in that part they are obliged to keep up, is as follows:

above, - - - - - \$1,148,361 68

Add tonnage tax, - - - - - 220,391 86

Total, - - - - - \$1,368,753 54

Deduct total expenditure, - - - - - 506,354 39

Net receipts, - - - - - \$862,400 15

Representing a capital of - - - - - 15,286,563

Paying an interest of 5 per cent. on these are the figures, without saying anything of other taxes being released if they become the purchaser.

I have thus attempted to give a candid, fair statement of my views of the value of these improvements, under the different aspects presented, and am confident that no one can present it by figures fairly put together, in any worse light.

H. S. MOTT.

Illinois Land Sales.—The land sales of the Illinois Central Railroad Company the first two weeks in June were to the value of \$284,664, or 21,445 acres at an average of \$13 30 per acre. The entire sales in June last year were \$241,290.

Two Young Ladies Drowned.—Ruth Cove and Abby Foss were thrown from a carriage last week while crossing a bridge in Genie village, New Hampshire, and fell into the water, where they were drowned, although it was only five feet deep.

The Spirits in Broches.—The lady delegates to a recent spiritualist convention at Rochester, N. Y., all wore the "Mooney" costume. Is wearing the breeches, then, to be a plank in the "spiritual platform?"

Main Line Injunction. The application to the Supreme Court of the State, for an injunction to restrain the Pennsylvania Railroad Company from purchasing the Main Line of the Public Works, was decided upon on Tuesday last, Chief Justice LEWIS delivering the decision. The Court rules that the Legislature had constitutional authority to authorize the sale, and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company may become the purchaser, with a repeal of the tonnage tax—but that the Legislature cannot bind the State by contract from imposing FISCAL TAXES, and that the condition of sale to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in that respect is void, and an injunction to that extent is granted. This decision may have the effect of preventing a consummation of the contemplated swindle by which the Main Line is to be—worse than—thrown away.

P. S.—Notwithstanding the decision of the Supreme Court, the Main Line was sold by Gov. Pollock, at Philadelphia, on Wednesday evening—J. Edgar Thompson, President of the Central Railroad, being the purchaser, at \$7,500,000. There was but one bid.

Speaking Out.

Carbon county.—The Democrats of this county at their regular County Meeting, on the 8th inst., adopted unanimously a series of excellent resolutions, one of which condemns, in very decided language, the Bill for the Sale of the Main Line, because of its outrageous and unjust provisions.

Westmoreland county.—The Democracy of "the Star of the West," at their nominating Convention, on the 15th inst., thus expressed themselves:—

"Resolved, That we are opposed to the Sale of the Public Works to the Pennsylvania Railroad, on the terms contained in the act of assembly passed for that purpose, and that we repudiate the attempt of the Pennsylvania Railroad to procure exemption from taxation as an equal, against and contrary to the fundamental principles of a free government."

Washington county.—The Democracy of this county, who held their nominating Convention on the 15th inst., unanimously adopted the following:—

"Resolved, That in the nomination of Gen. WM. F. PACKER, for Governor, Hon. WM. STRONG and Hon. JAMES THOMPSON, for Supreme Judges, and Hon. NIMROD STRICKLAND, for Canal Commissioner, we recognize a State Ticket, that will command the confidence of the Democratic party, as well as a large portion of the pure and upright of all other parties; and one, that in view of the corrupt act of the recent opposition Legislature, in attempting to rob Pennsylvania of her great line of public works, by selling them for a mere song to an overgrown corporation, is destined to sweep the State, with an overwhelming majority, at the coming election."

A Philadelphia paper says the recent judicial nominations at Harrisburg have created considerable dissatisfaction to the Democratic ranks in that city, and the evidence of a wide split in the party was becoming manifest every day.—*Philadelphia Gazette.*

We do not have our political opponents decide themselves in hugging this hope. The Democracy were never more firmly united than at present on the judicial nominations, and if any regrets have been felt at the disappointment of favorite candidates, the noble example of Mr. STOKES in Westmoreland county will teach every true Democrat the proper course to pursue.—*Philadelphia.*

The Courts of New York are deciding in favor of Mayor Wood—thus, in the most pointed manner, rebuking the unprincipled Black Republicans and Know Nothings, who have made "a set at him." He is true metal, and seldom wrong.

A farmer named Hays, near Knoxville, Frederick county, Md., was so badly stung by a swarm of bees, on Tuesday, as to cause his death next day.

Fatal Affray.—An affray lately occurred near the almshouse of Frederick county, Md., between John Buck and Henry Thompson, in which the latter was so severely beaten that he died on Wednesday last.

To be Late Superior.—The propeller Illinois, at Detroit on the 11th inst., from Portage Lake, encountered nine miles of ice, and had to force her way through. By letters of the 7th and 8th of June we perceive that the snow in the woods is still existing in places to the depth of two feet, and that on the 3d of June snow fell in considerable quantities.

Hail Storm.—On Saturday week there was a destructive hail storm in a portion of Clarke county, Va. Grain and corn fields, gardens, &c., in the neighborhood of Berryville, were completely destroyed.

St. Louis, June 23.—A hail storm occurred in Buchanan county, Missouri, on Saturday, destroying the crops, killing the cattle in the fields and injuring several men. One negro was killed. The hailstones are represented as having been as large as goose eggs.

Jewelry Robbery.—ALEXANDRIA, Va., June 24.—The jewelry store of W. W. Adams was entirely emptied by burglars last night, and upwards of \$20,000 in jewelry and plate stolen. No clue to the robbers has, as yet, been obtained.

A Catholic Church Blown Up.—At Coldwater, Michigan, on the night of the 14th inst., some scoundrel placed two kegs of powder under the Catholic church and fired it, blowing the building into a mass of ruins. The explosion was terrific, and the citizens throughout the village were very generally awakened by it.

Slender Suit.—On Saturday a young lady of St. Louis commenced suit in the Circuit Court against her own father for slander, laying the damages at \$2,000.

Local Matters.

Fourth of July at Littlestown.

There will be a Celebration at Littlestown on the Fourth of July, at which time the Contractor will break ground on the Littlestown Railroad. A Public Dinner will be given, and a number of distinguished speakers have been invited to deliver addresses, on the occasion. All are cordially invited to attend.

The Fourth at Chambersburg.

The citizens of Chambersburg are making extensive preparations for the celebration of the coming Fourth of July. The Valley Spirit says: "From present indications the Firemen's Parade in this place, on the 81st Anniversary of American Independence, will be a monster demonstration. Already, we are informed by the Committee of Arrangements, some fifteen companies have signified their intention to be present. It will undoubtedly be the most gratifying and gorgeous spectacle ever witnessed in this place. The number of Companies to be present have far exceeded the expectations of the Committee of Invitation, and additional arrangements requiring additional expenses, will have to be made for their accommodation. Our citizens will, no doubt, be again called on to increase the amount they have already so liberally contributed to defray expenses. We trust they will exhibit the same spirit of generosity on this as on all previous occasions."

More Time at the Junction. The Hanover Spectator is right in demanding a longer stoppage of the passenger trains on the Northern Central Railroad at the Hanover Junction. The few seconds of time given at that important point is not enough, and has long been a subject of just complaint. We hope, therefore, that the timetable of the road may be so altered as to allow there, say, four or five minutes. Travellers compelled to change cars at the Junction would be spared some unnecessary delay by the change we have indicated.

A trial of Manny's Reaping and Mowing Machine was made upon several grass lots, near town, on Tuesday last, which was attended by quite a number of the farmers of the county. We were prevented from being present by other engagements, but learn that Mr. Hammersold eight machines during that day, which fact will show that it must have been entirely successful on the occasion. The machine has received a large number of premiums in various parts of the United States.

Some of the ladies of St. James' Lutheran Church presented their Pastor, Rev. R. HILL, with a very handsome Centre Table. Little acts of kindness like this are always appreciated. The Ladies of the Presbyterian Church, Gettysburg, acknowledge a very handsome donation to the Church from Mrs. CORA, mother of R. G. HARRIS, Esq.

EMMITSBURG LOCALS.

Corner-Stone Laying and Commencement at Mt. St. Mary's.—Distribution at St. Joseph's.

A large and costly Church edifice is about being erected at Mount St. Mary's College, near Emmitsburg the cornerstone of which was laid, in accordance with the ritual of the Catholic Church, on Tuesday last, Archbishop PERRELL, of Cincinnati, officiating. Several clergymen of Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, New Orleans, and other more or less distant localities, were present and participated in the exercises. That old and general favorite at "the Mountain," Rev. Mr. MULLAN, of New Orleans, who has during thirty or forty years, rarely missed being present on Commencement occasions, was of course not absent on this more than ordinarily interesting one.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies at the corner-stone, a sermon, suitable in all respects to the occasion, was preached by Archbishop PERRELL. He dwelt mainly upon the foundations of the Catholic Church, making occasional happy and feeling allusions to the distinguished laborers at Mount St. Mary's, and was listened to with unfeigned interest throughout. He has, and deserves, high rank among the learned and profound of the land.

The new edifice, (the style pure Gothic,) is to be 185 feet long, 55 wide, height of ceiling 56 feet, with four side chapels, and a tower 185 feet high—the building and lower part of the tower to be of hammered stone-work, and the upper part of the tower of cut sand-stone. The window sash will be of stone, beautifully traced, the whole to be filled with stained glass of various designs. The roof will also be of stone, the rafters and main timbers carved, and varnished, so as to retain the natural color of the wood. The Church will be decorated with illuminated paintings, in the highest style of the art; and it will contain five altars, of Verd antique marble. Take it all in all, it promises to be one of the really magnificent buildings of the country. Mr. R. C. KERRY, of Brooklyn, is the architect;—he is known to fame, especially as regards the Gothic. Mr. JONAS TAYLOR has general charge of the construction of the building, and is admirably adapted to the post.

On Wednesday, the College Commencement took place. The speakers on the occasion were: Edward E. ASTIN, Albany, Orator on Oracles and Spiritualism; JAMES E. McFERRIN, Adams county, Orator on Morality the Basis of National Happiness; EDWARD P. STAYN, Philadelphia, Catechism; a Poem; JONAS BAASLEN, Milwaukee, Orator on Philosophy; ROCHFORT B. RICHMOND, Washington, D. C., Orator on the Sources of our Liberties; EDWARD E. ASTIN, Valedictory. The young gentlemen, acquitted themselves with much credit, and were listened to with attention by a crowded house, and at the conclusion of their respective performances were greeted with warm applause. We will not draw distinctions among them. The music was furnished by the St. Cecilia Society of the College, and the reader will be able to judge of its excellent quality when we say that its management was in the hands of Prof. DRELMAN. The exercises occupied a number of hours, and everything passed off admirably, affording cause for proud satisfaction to the learned and indefatigable President and Faculty.

On Thursday, the Annual Distribution of Premiums at St. Joseph's Academy, came off—so well attended as to allow room and seats for not more than half of the visitors. What we witnessed of the performances were, without an exception, flattering to teachers and pupils, and appeared to possess an interest of no ordinary character. Prof. DRELMAN, of course, had charge of the music, and he contributed no little to the general pleasure. A large number of premiums were distributed on the occasion, and doubtless deserved. The young ladies were perfect pictures of rosy cheeks—were tastefully attired, and generally exhibited a striking gracefulness of manners.

While at the College, we were favored with a glance at the manuscript of a German and English Grammar, written by Prof. BALEK, and soon to be published. The arrangement of the work in the house, she called and received an answer, which on searching for him she found that he was in the well. The alarm was immediately given, and strenuous efforts made by the neighbors, to rescue him from his perilous situation. They worked faithfully, and at one time were within eighteen inches of him, the unfortunate man conversing with them all the time. Their exertions, however, seemed to avail but little, for as fast as they succeeded in removing the earth and stones, fresh quantities would fall in upon him. Finding their exertions in his behalf, of no avail, the doorman man shortly after midnight requested that his wife might be brought within hearing of his voice, that he might bid her a last farewell. His request was complied with, and to leave the reader to imagine the scene—the anguish of mind of her, who on the 14th of April last, he led to the altar a bride. At one o'clock on Tuesday morning he ceased to exist, and his lifeless body was found about four o'clock, much bruised, with one hand off.

Where all acted so nobly in striving to save the life of a human being, it is useless to individualize—yet we cannot here withhold the name of the master spirit, James Peeling, whose unceasing energy in behalf of a friend and associate, inspired all to extra exertion. We learn that so zealously did he apply himself to the task, that he actually wore off the skin from a large portion of the fingers of both hands.—*York Eagle.*

A Whole Family Poisoned from Eating Wild Potatoes.—While Mr. Henderson, who lives near Pleasant Grove, in Lake county, was out planting, some corn with his two sons and a daughter one day of last week, they found some wild potatoes, and ate of them. In a few minutes they discovered symptoms of poisoning and went to the house. The father, daughter and one of the sons commenced vomiting.—The other son was sent to the field to catch a horse and go after a physician. He did not return in proper time, and one of the neighbors went out to look for him. On looking around the pasture he found him dead, with the handle in his hands. The rest of the family, as far as we can hear, are in a fair way to recover. This plant has caused the death of more than ten persons in this county in as many years.—*Valparaiso (Ind.) Republican.*

Effect of Grief.—The Pittsburg Dispatch learns from Washington county, Pa., that Mrs. WHITE, whose husband was murdered on the 30th of March, is now very sick, and all hopes of her recovery are given over. He ascribes her sickness to the grief she feels at the loss of her husband and her arrest for his murder; an arrest based upon no worthy grounds, and as is believed made through eagerness to claim the reward for the apprehension of the murderer of Samuel H. WHITE.

Execution of a Murderer.—Chicago, June 19.—JACKSON, convicted of the murder of Romal Morris, in Lake county, last fall, was executed this morning, three miles from the city. He confessed to the murder some days since. It is estimated that 25,000 persons were present, and the crowd in pressing broke the platform. No one was injured. The military were out in force, and the execution passed off quietly.

Why he Refused.—Major McCulloch's declination of the Utah governorship would seem to have been founded on the most substantial reasons, justifying him in persistently refusing to take the place, though twice strenuously urged by the President to undertake it. After stating to Mr. Buchanan various reasons for his refusal to accept the office—to none of which the President, it is said, would listen—the Major fired his reserve—informing the bachelors' Executive that he couldn't go, because he was intending to get married soon—a duty the discharge of which he had neglected for forty years or more, until his day of grace had nearly expired.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT STORM.—Destruction of Windows, Roofing, Fruit, &c.
WASHINGTON, June 21, P. M.—Since 3 o'clock this afternoon we have had here a succession of storms, and heavy rain, attended with thunder and lightning. One of them was accompanied by a terrific fall of hail, some of which measured six and a half inches in circumference, and some of the stones were even larger and of various shapes, not only round, but presenting the form of stars, of squares and oblong. The galleries of fine arts owned by some of our citizens, the sky-lights of the city post-office, the green houses, the west fronts of the churches, and the printing offices are nearly all entirely windowless, whilst thousands of panes of glass in dwellings are shattered. The dwelling of the widow Connelly, on Capitol Hill, was completely unroofed.

The fruit and vegetation generally are cut down. During the storm the cattle ran furiously over fields and streets, severely injured, and several persons exposed were cut on the face and hands. It is understood that at some of the government offices the windows were also much broken.—The storm was particularly severe northwardly. One of the oldest and observant citizens states that there has been no such storm here for fifty-five years. Report says that it did not reach Alexandria. The streets are flooded with water, and the amount which has fallen causes additional apprehensions for the canal above. It is supposed that the hail extended only ten or fifteen miles around this city.

A Day of Executions.—Three Men Hanged at St. Louis.—It is stated that no less than twenty-seven executions were appointed to take place on Friday week in Missouri and Illinois. The St. Louis papers contain full accounts of the hanging of Jacob Neusein, John La Point and Israel Shultz, of that city, on Friday. The intelligence of that city says:

The first killed his wife by beating her over the head with a billet of wood, after a long course of inhuman treatment, such as would be expected only from an African savage. John La Point killed Robert Wheaton, at Carondelet, by beating him over the head with a shovel, as he lay upon a bed asleep; both of them were employed at the dock yard; La Point having just been pardoned out of the Illinois penitentiary. Wheaton refused to work in the same place, and was murdered in revenge therefor. Shultz killed Henry Lukamp at Carondelet, by shooting him with a pistol, at a drinking saloon; he had a grudge against him, and after inveigling him into a quarrel, for the purpose of instigating an assault, deliberately shot him, with a pistol prepared for the purpose. The three men met their fate with apparent resignation. Shultz and Neusein made short addresses from the scaffold.

BOSTON SOCIETY OF NATURAL HISTORY.
(Reported for the Boston Traveller by the Recording Secretary.)
The President in the Chair.—Professor AGASSIZ opened the meeting by some highly interesting remarks upon a new family of fishes and their habits.

Dr. CHARLES T. JACKSON gave a brief description of the bituminous coal formation of Elk county, Pennsylvania, which he had been engaged in exploring during the month of June last. He observed that the great bituminous coal basin or trough extends from the north-western border of Pennsylvania, to Tennessee, Alabama, and indicated on Prof. Agassiz's geological map of the United States.

The northern portion of this basin is of great economical value, on account of its being the nearest to Lake Erie, one of the greatest markets for coals, which are required for navigation on all the great lakes, and for the furnaces and gas works, as well as domestic use for fuel, on both the U. S. and Canada sides of these lakes. He remarked that statistics showed a larger amount of tonnage on this coast than exists on the Atlantic coast of this country, and that steam navigation would certainly greatly increase upon the lakes, where coals could be obtained at a reasonable cost, as will soon be the case when the western portion of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, now under contract, is completed, which would be done in the course of two years.

Since the recent explorations were made into the extensive coal formation of Elk county, Pa., the Directors of this important Railroad have ordered the road to be laid amid these coal fields, and the consequence of this movement will soon be felt in the augmented value of the coal land.

The particular region explored by Dr. Jackson is known as the Hildway Land, and Coal Company's property, some 27,000 acres of land, all situated in the coal region. Five or six beds of coal underlie this soil, and they generally dip only from two to five degrees from the horizon, and are from two to six feet in thickness. Most of the large beds are undisturbed, and only the small ones are here and there denuded by valleys of excavation. The deep ravines, or runs, expose some of the outcrops of the larger beds on the south-east sides of the hills. On the northwest they are still deeply covered with rocks, the sandstones and bituminous shales.

Each of these coal beds is overlaid with a stratum of 8 or 10 inches of slaty canal coal, and they all rest on fire clays. Iron ores, namely carbonate of iron and brown hematite, abound in the fire clays and the shales, and the superincumbent shales. But few fossil plants are found in these shales, and only the scales, flax, and scales of fishes in the slaty canal coal, which appears to have been a fine aqueous sediment of water-logged vegetable matter.

A bed of buff colored limestone occurs beneath the principal bed of coal, and is nine or ten feet thick. This limestone contains small fossil bivalve shells, not yet named. The Ridgway land thus contains coal, iron ores, limestone and sandstone, with an abundance of fossils suitable for fire-proof bricks.—All the facilities for the reduction of iron exist on the spot, and some of the means of transportation of the coals and metal to market will be supplied. The country is elevated about 1600 feet above the sea, and is in lat. 41° 25' N., and long. 140° W. of Washington, and is remarkably healthy.

The following analysis of the coals, iron ore and limestone have been made by Dr. Jackson, since his return to Boston. Specimen from the 6 feet bed:

Fixed carbon,	82.38
Gas expelled by heat,	40.00
Ashes of coke,	7.62
100.00	

The ashes analyzed yielded—	
Silica,	6.20
Alumina and oxide of iron,	1.10
Lime,	0.22
7.52	

The slaty canal gives—	
Fixed carbon,	82
Gas,	24
Earthly matter,	44
100	

The limestone yielded—	
Carbonate of lime,	95.75
Insoluble silica,	3.40
Peroxide of iron,	1.25
100.00	

Analysis of the balls of carbonate of iron.—100 lbs. of this ore yielded—	
Peroxide of iron,	61.50=iron, 43
Carbonic acid,	31.50
Silica,	7.00
100.00	

In smelting iron ores with these coals it will be necessary to convert the coal into coke, and the small coals may thus be disposed of on the spot.

No better gas-making coals are found in the United States, and but one better variety in the British province of New Brunswick—namely, that of Albert county.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
IN pursuance of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pennsylvania, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court-house, in the borough of Gettysburg, on Saturday, the 15th day of July, 1857, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate, viz:

A LOT OF GROUND, situate in Menallan township, Adams county, Pennsylvania, adjoining land of John Baugher, Levi Gries and others, on which are erected a two-story frame and plastered dwelling-house, and a two-story

DEWELLING HOUSE.
A frame wagon-maker's shop; there is a lot of fruit trees on said lot and a good well of water near the door. Sowed and taken in execution as the property of EMANUEL RICE, and to be sold by me.

HENRY THOMAS, Sheriff.
Gettysburg, June 21, 1857.

At an Orphan's Court.
HELD at Gettysburg, in and for the county of Adams, on the 20th day of January, A. D. 1857, before David Ziegler and David Horner, Esqs., Associate Judges, &c.

On motion, the Court grant a RULE upon the heirs and legal representatives interested in the estate of ADAM MOWREY, deceased, to appear at an Orphan's Court to be held on the 10th Monday of August, A. D. 1857, and accept or refuse to accept the Real Estate of said deceased at the valuation, or show cause why the Real Estate or any part thereof should not be sold, or why the heirs or legal representatives neglect or refuse to take and accept the same. Personal notice to be given to all the heirs resident within the county, and to those residing out of the county and State by three successive week's publication in one newspaper published in Gettysburg, and by the Sheriff publishing one copy of said paper addressed to each of the heirs at their nearest Post Office, &c. By the Court.

HENRY THOMAS, Sheriff.
Gettysburg, June 21, 1857.

CLERK OF THE COURTS.
TO THE VOTERS OF ADAMS COUNTY.—The undersigned, at the solicitation of numerous friends, offers himself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Courts, at the next election, (subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.) Should I be nominated and elected, the people may rely upon a faithful discharge of duty on my part.

GEORGE BUSHMAN.
Cumberland twp., June 20, 1857.

BOROUGH ACCOUNT.
R. G. MCCREARY, Treasurer, in account with the Borough of Gettysburg.

To balance in hands at settlement, March 22, 1856,	\$29 18
By balance forward,	157 35
Loan from Bank of Gettysburg,	400 00
Do, " " " " " "	400 00
Do, " " " " " "	400 00
Balance of Dog Tax collected,	4 00
Rent from Decker & Ziegler,	25 00
Tax assessed for current year,	1188 44
License and fines from Burgess,	6 00
	\$2188 164

By orders and receipts paid out as follows, viz:

CR.	
Election office,	5 80
Office fees, E. Norris,	3 54
Interest on Loans,	167 02
Loans paid,	704 00
Loans repaid,	22 50
Engine Keeper, 18 months,	45 00
Engine Keeper, Mr. Jacobs,	60 00
Police Constable, John L. Burns,	49 25
Special police at fires,	6 00
Public School Account, &c.,	29 75
Clerk and Treasurer's salary,	30 00
Town Clock,	18 00
Tax and quit rent,	5 00
Gravestone and stone,	24 00
Blacksmith work,	5 92
Messory, brick and materials,	48 77
Carpenter work and lumber,	10 44
Plank,	41 47
Grading and paving streets and gutters,	200 117
Opening streets in snow,	22 00
Oil, Spikes, Taperline, &c.,	11 05
Removing nuisances,	1 75
Burgess and Council,	30 00
Collector's fees,	50 15
Errors and assessment,	15 43
Tax outstanding,	10 32
	119 27
Balance in hands of Treasurer,	491 063
	\$2188 164

*Since paid out in full.
R. G. MCCREARY,
June 20, 1857.

Carriages, Buggies, &c. GOOD AND CHEAP!
THE undersigned would inform his friends and the public generally, that he completes the CARriage-MAKING BUSINESS, in all its branches, at his establishment, in East Middle Street, near the east gate of Gettysburg, Pa., where he has on hand a first-rate horse and carriage, and is prepared to put in order whatever may be desired in his line, viz:—Hackways and Boat-Body Carriages; Filling Top, Body, and Harness; and Trading Buggies, &c.

With good workmen and good materials, he can pledge his work to be of the best quality, and his prices are among the lowest. Repairing done at short notice, and at reasonable rates. Country produce taken in exchange for work. Call!

JACOB TROXEL.
June 15, 1857.

TO BUILDERS.
PROPOSALS will be received by the School Directors of Hamiltonian township, until the 4th day of July, for the erection of a BRICK SCHOOL HOUSE, in the town of Fairfield, the building to be 50 by 35 feet. Plan and specifications can be seen at the store of Paxton & Rhythe.

By order of the Board,
D. B. BLYTHE, Secretary.
Fairfield, Pa., June 15, 1857.

"OAKRIDGE."
MRS. E. F. SHULTZ, at that delightful place, "Oakridge," a few minutes walk from the town of Gettysburg, Pa., will take boarders on a first-class basis during the ensuing summer. The location is one of the most beautiful in the country; and affords a delightful view of the town and surrounding country. There is a grove of majestic oaks immediately in the rear of the buildings. Her terms will be moderate, and with obliging and attentive servants, she hopes to render her guests comfortable. For terms, address

MRS. E. F. SHULTZ.
June 15, 1857.

MEN'S and Boys' SUMMER HATS of all kinds, to wit:—Straw, Chip, Braid, Panama, Otter Skin, Fur and Wool at all prices, according to quality, at

May 18, COBEAN & PAXTON'S.

CANDLES AT 16 CENTS.—A first rate article of Mould Candles, can be had at 16 cents per pound, at NORBECK'S, Kerr's old corner.

MEN'S and Boys' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers, of all kinds, and at all prices, as cheap as the cheapest, at

COBEAN & PAXTON'S.

CARPET Bags, Trunks, Umbrellas, and Canes, at COBEAN & PAXTON'S.

DESTRABLE FARM.

At Private Sale.
THE Subscriber, intending to remove, offers at Private Sale, HIS FARM, situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, near Marsh Creek, adjoining lands of Samuel Cobean, Wm. Douglas, heirs of George Tait, deceased, and others, containing 156 ACRES, more or less, with large proportions of first-rate Woodland and Meadow. The Farm is well watered, under good fencing and good cultivation. The improvements are a two-story

LOG HOUSE.
A large Stone Barn, Corn Crib, and Wagon Shop, Carriage House, Smoke House, and other necessary out-buildings, an Apple Orchard, with a variety of other Fruit Trees. Persons wishing to view the premises, are requested to call upon the subscriber, residing thereon.

PHILIP REDING.
May 18, 1857.

THE FARMERS' & MECHANICS' Savings Institution of Adams Co.
THIS Institution receives deposits for which it pays interest as follows:

For over 10 months, 4 per cent. per annum. For 3 and not over 10 months, 3 per cent. per annum. For transient deposits, not less than 30 days, 2 per cent. per annum, payable on demand without notice.

A joint fund (capital of \$10,000) has been paid in.

For loans apply on Wednesday. Sums received on deposit as low as a dime. Interest to be allowed whenever the depositor amounts to \$5.00, and on each additional \$5.00 and upwards.

Office in South West Corner of Public Square, next to George Arnold's store. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and for receiving deposits every Saturday, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Resident, GEORGE THORNE, Treasurer & Secretary, GEORGE ARNOLD, Director.

John Brough, Samuel Durboraw, A. Heintzelman, D. McCreary, William Culp, Robert Horner, John Horner, George Arnold, Jacob Musselman, D. McCreary, John Mickleby, John Thorne.

TO THE FARMERS! Manny's Combined Reaping and Mowing Machine.

WOODS' IMPROVEMENT.
THE undersigned, having been appointed Agent for the sale of Manny's Combined Reaping and Mowing Machine, with Wood's Improvement, for Adams county, offers them to the public, believing them to be the best combined machines ever used. They have been successfully introduced into different parts of our State and have rendered general satisfaction. It received a silver medal at the State Fair last fall; also drew the first premiums at York, Cumberland, Centre, Huntingdon, &c. counties, where it was exhibited. Farmers needing a Reaping and Mowing Machine will please call upon the undersigned before purchasing, as he always takes great pleasure in exhibiting these Machines. He has one set up at Tate's Head, where it can be seen. Early orders are solicited, as the number received from the manufacturer will be in proportion to the demand.

SAMUEL HERST, Cumberland twp., Gettysburg, Pa.

April 27, 1857.

N. B.—There are no Reaping and Mowing Machines manufactured in the United States having upon them Wood's Improvements except those manufactured at Housick Falls, N. Y. Parties manufacturing Reaping and Mowing Machines are cautioned against using Wood's Improvements, and are hereby notified that payment will be exacted to the full extent for the use made of them.

H. K. PARSONS, Agent.

REGISTER & RECORDER.
TO THE VOTERS OF ADAMS COUNTY.—At the solicitation of numerous friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of Register & Recorder, at the next election, (subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.) Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability.

WM. OVERBEER, Bendersville, June 8, 1857.

REGISTER & RECORDER.
TO THE VOTERS OF ADAMS COUNTY.—Fellow citizens, being encouraged by numerous friends, I offer myself for your consideration as a candidate for the office of Register and Recorder at the next election, (subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.) And should I receive the nomination and be elected, I shall duly appreciate your confidence, and promise to discharge the duties of the office promptly and with fidelity.

Your obedient servant,
ZACHARIAH MYERS, Tyrone tp., April 27, 1857.

REGISTER & RECORDER.
TO THE Independent Voters of Adams county.—Fellow Citizens:—The undersigned offers himself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of Register and Recorder of Adams county, (subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention,) and respectfully solicits your support and suffrages. Should I be nominated and elected, my endeavours shall be to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity and impartiality.

JOHN L. GUBERNATOR, Conowingo tp., April 27, 1857.

SHERIFFALTY.
TO THE Voters of Adams county.—Encouraged by numerous friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF at the next election, (subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.) Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with promptness and fidelity.

ISAAC LIGHTNER, Mountjoy tp., April 6, 1857.

SHERIFFALTY.
FELLOW-CITIZENS OF ADAMS COUNTY.—I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF at the October election, (subject to the Democratic nomination.) If I should be so lucky as to be nominated and be elected, I shall pledge myself to discharge the duties of said office with sobriety and fidelity.

SAMUEL SPANGLER, Mountpleasant tp., April 20, 1857.

SHERIFFALTY.
TO THE Voters of Adams county.—Encouraged by numerous friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF at the next election, (subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.) Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with promptness and fidelity.

ISAAC REEPER, Cumberland twp., April 13, 1857.

PROTHONOTARY.
WE are authorized to announce that Dr. C. E. GOLDSBOROUGH, of Hunters-town, will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary—subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention—at the ensuing election.

June 15, 1857.

SALT.—A large lot of Salt on hand at NORBECK'S. Having been purchased at a cheap rate, it will be sold lower than at any other Store in the county. \$1.75 per sack, and warranted to be a superior article.

DON'T FORGET to call at SCHICK'S, all who wish to purchase choice articles of Perfumery, Hair Brushes, Soaps, and everything else in that line.

FLOUR & FEED always on hand at NORBECK'S.

TO THE COUNTRY.

GOOD NEWS.
I HAVE rented the Foundry for the ensuing year, and am prepared to make the different kinds of Castings usually made at a Foundry. I will keep constantly on hand the different kinds of PLOUGH, PLOUGH, Shovels, Cutters, &c.; Stoves and Machinery; Pumps, Vermorel and Cemetery Fencing made and put up with dispatch.

All orders will be attended to promptly; but being without capital and money, being necessitated to leave on the business, I will be compelled to sell for cash, but on all country work 5 per cent. will be delivered. Suitable trade will be taken, if delivered at the time of purchasing. Give us a call.

E. M. WAHREN.
Gettysburg, June 1, 1857.

WINGER, WHITE & SPOPE.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, Bonnets and Straw Goods.

No. 4 North Howard street, up stairs, (opposite the Howard House.)
Adam B. Winger, Daniel S. White, John A. Swope, BAITMORE, MD.
May 18, 1857.

The Last Chance.
A few more lots of prime CUMBERLAND, for sale. Apply to
A. D. PAXTON.
May 11, 1857.

To Those Who Want Farms.
A FARM WITHIN THE REACH OF EVERY MAN.

THE RIDGWAY FARM COMPANY has made arrangements by which all who desire to settle or purchase a home can do so.

The Farms consist of the best limestone soil of the most superior quality for farming, in a rapidly improving place, into which an extensive emigration is now pouring. The property is located in Elk county, Pennsylvania, in the midst of a thriving population of some 10,000. The climate is perfectly healthy, and the fertile plough of the western favor is known to the farmer. It is one of the best of the best quality of Coal and Iron, and price to buy it out is from \$20 to \$200 per acre, payable by instalments, to be located at the time of purchasing, or a share of 25 acres, entitling to locate the same for \$200, payable 26 per month, or 122 acres payable \$4 per month. Discount for every sum of \$100 and under, paid in advance, a discount of 5 per cent. will be allowed, and for over \$100 a discount of 10 per cent.

The advantages of emigrating to this locality the following are presented:—
First—The soil is a rich limestone, and is of the best quality of Coal and Iron, and price to buy it out is from \$20 to \$200 per acre, payable by instalments, to be located at the time of purchasing, or a share of 25 acres, entitling to locate the same for \$200, payable 26 per month, or 122 acres payable \$4 per month. Discount for every sum of \$100 and under, paid in advance, a discount of 5 per cent. will be allowed, and for over \$100 a discount of 10 per cent.

Second—It is the centre of the great North West Coal Basin, and is destined soon to become one of the greatest business places in the State. It will supply the great Lake market, (according to population and travel the greatest in the Union.) It has five workable veins of the best Bituminous Coal, amounting in the aggregate to over 22 miles, which makes 22,000 tons of coal under each acre. This will make the land of inestimable value.

The eminent state geologist, Dr. Chas. T. Jackson, of Boston, has made a geological survey of the land, and analysed the coal, the iron ore and the limestone. This report together with maps will be furnished to inquirers.

Fourth—Three railroads are laid out through this locality. The Sunbury and Erie Railroad gives a market for our coal and the lake—it runs from Erie to Philadelphia, a large part of this road has been finished, and is now in running order. A heavy fire is now working from Erie towards our land in the western direction, the means for the completion of which have been raised—it will soon be finished. The Allegheny Valley Railroad connects us with New York, Boston and Pittsburgh. The Venango Road connects us with the West.

There are already good Turnpike Roads running through this property. Various other roads have been opened to accommodate the emigration and settlement which has already taken place.

There is no opportunity equal to it now offered to the man who wants to provide himself a home in an easy way, and make a settlement where he can live in prosperity and independence in a climate PERFECTLY HEALTHY.

No case of the fever ever having been known to occur in this settlement. It is not like some of the backwoods of the West, among perhaps ignorant people, where there is no society, churches, or schools, where the price of land is high, and where the emigrant, after being used to the healthiest climate in the world, has to endure sickness and pain, and perhaps ruins his health and that of his family. But there is a thriving settlement having three towns, containing churches, schools, hotels, stores, saw mills, grist mills, and a cash market. There is a cash market at hand. The land now owned amounts to over two hundred million feet of lumber. In a short time, owing to the coal, it will become still more valuable, as a number of iron works and manufacturing will soon be started; they are present starting there extensively at Warren. Even for those who do not wish to go there, the payments are such that they can easily buy a farm to save their rising families from want in the future, or gain a competence by the rise which will take place in the value of land. By an outlay scarcely made, a substantial portion can be made.

Persons should make early application, apply or write to E. Jeffries, Secretary, No. 130 Walnut Street, below Fifth, Philadelphia. Letters carefully answered giving full information.

Shares or tracts of land can be bought or secured by letter enclosing the first instalment of five dollars, when the subscriber will be furnished with books, maps, &c. Warranted Book given. Persons can also purchase from our Agents.

Route from Philadelphia to Tyrone on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, and thence by Stage to the land. This is a delightful season to visit St. Mary's—the best hotel accommodation is afforded. Enquire for E. C. Schultz, Esq., the Agent for the property at St. Mary's.

June 8, 1857.

House of Entertainment.
THE subscriber has opened the FRANKLIN HOUSE, in the pleasant and healthy village of New Oxford, Adams county, Pa., and is now prepared to accommodate all who favor him with a call, in a satisfactory manner. Persons residing in Baltimore, or other cities, desiring to spend a few weeks in the country, will find New Oxford exceedingly healthy, beautifully located, and his house well adapted to their wants.

JACOB MARTIN.
June 8, 1857.

Hides & Tanner's OIL.
1,000 DRY FAT HIDES: 100 BBL. TANNER'S OIL. For sale by J. PALMER & CO., Market Street Wharf, Philadelphia.
May 18, 1857.

Boots and Shoes.
A large assortment, just opened, and will be sold cheaper than the cheapest at SAMSON'S.

Flour for Sale.
IF you want a good barrel of Flour, call at HOKES STORE, as he has the best of flour to have always the best, which he will sell at 25 cents advance.

JOHN HOKES.
QUEENSWARE, China, Glass and Stone-ware—a large assortment and selling cheap, at COBEAN & PAXTON'S.

SEAGARS, an immense quantity, of excellent flavor, and decidedly cheap—also Tobacco and Snuff to be had at NORBECK'S.

WALKING CANES, for gentlemen, of various kinds; just received by BRINGMAN & ACHENBACH'S.

A LARGE lot of SUMMER CLOTHING, selling at very small profits at COBEAN & PAXTON'S.

TOBACCO.—A prime article just received at SAMSON'S.

BONNETS, Ribbons, Parasols and Shawls, to be had very cheap at FAHNESTOCK'S.

UMBRELLAS, Parasols and Fans can be found good and cheap, at SCHICK'S.

POWDER and SHOT, the best manufactured, to be had at NORBECK'S.

BRINGMAN & ACHENBACH'S.

SILVER—A fine lot of Silver Spoons, and Silver Forks, as low as city prices, now to be had at SCHICK'S. Call soon, as they sell rapidly.